· Sinus trouble usually follows severe colds and is indicated by frequent headaches, drippings of mucous into the throat, stoppage of the nasal passages and soreness and tenderness beneath the eye and over the cheekbone. If nature is allowed free rein, it can usually correct this condition. Nozol Most Effective Preparation for Sinus Trouble. By using Nozol regularly, the nasal passages are kept clear and clean and proper drainage of the sinus allowed. Use frequently, three or four times a day if convenient, and shortly the most stubborn cases of sinus trouble usually will yield to this treatment. Physicians are among those loudest in their praise of Nozol for sinus trouble. * * * people having trouble breathing while sleeping, and this is also true in case of children, can overcome this condition by clearing out the passages with Nozol." It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the abovequoted statements, appearing on the bottle labels and in the folder accompanying the said article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to the purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the prevention or treatment of the diseases and conditions named therein.

On June 14, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture.

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16404. Misbranding of Dr. R. A. Armistead's ague tonic. U. S. v. 66 Bottles of Dr. R. A. Armistead's Ague Tonic. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 23585. I. S. No. 0889. S. No. 1706.)

On April 5, 1929, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Louisiana, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 66 bottles of Dr. R. A. Armistead's ague tonic, remaining in the original unbroken packages at New Orleans, La., alleging that the article had been shipped by the W. M. Akin Medicine Co., Evansville, Ind., on or about November 3, 1928, and transported from the State of Indiana into the State of Louisiana, and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of quinine sulphate, extracts of plant drugs, sugar, alcohol, and water, flavored with cinnamon.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements, borne on the labels, were false and misleading: (Carton) "Produces * * * Results * * * without Any of Quinine's Bad After-Effects. * * * This Tonic May Be Given to the Most Delicate Child;" (circular) "Do not hesitate to take large and frequent doses, as there will be none of the bad after effects such as are experienced with quinine and its compounds. Take large doses * * * It is absolutely harmless." Misbranding was alleged for the further reason that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, (carton) "Ague Tonic Produces Better Results Than Quinine * * * Is not only a specific for chills and malarial fever, but as a general tonic * * * It is especially good * * * in convalescence after typhoid fever," (bottle) "Ague Tonic * * * Chills & Malaria * * * When the chill time is near at hand it is advisable to double the dose as this will generally ward off the chill entirely. * * * Flu and La Grippe * * * Take * * * until recovery. * * * continue * * * until health is fully restored. General Builder Tonic * * * After chills have been stopped, the patient should continue to take * * * until perfect health is restored. * * * Begin taking the tonic (two tablespoonfuls to a dose) ten hours before chill is expected and repeat this dose every two hours," (circular) "Ague Tonic A General Builder Tonic Flu * * * Chills Malaria * * in which district * * there was a great deal of chills and malarial fever. This tonic was used * * with unvarying success and it worked with such good results * * as the best treatment * * *

for chills and malaria. It is good for the stomach, nerves and blood, and its general effect is to strengthen and vitalize the whole system and at the same time build up and restore the affected regions to their normal and healthy conditions. * * * It is * * * the best tonic * * * * This tonic has relieved * * * old and chronic cases of chills and fever * * * invaluable * * * not only as a remedy for but as a preventive against sickness. Gen-eral Builder Tonic * * * Takes away that tired feeling, aching bones, headaches and sleepless nights, and will bring the condition up to par. * * * prevent illness by taking a few frequent doses of this tonic. * * * serious illness can be intercepted by taking a few timely doses of the tonic, as it will tend to destroy any poison in the system. * * * Flu—LaGrippe * * * Dr. H. A. Armistead's Ague Tonic * * * stimulates the circulation and brings you back to normal. * * * Brings quick relief in cases of Flu and La Grippe. Chills and Malarial Fever * * * for chills and malarial fever * * * it quickly eradicates the malarial germ. * * * is readily absorbed into the system and can be retained during fever. * * * Perfectly harmless if taken in bigger doses, * * * For chills, dengue or swamp fever * * * according to the seriousness of your illness, and continue the use until the chills and fever are entirely broken up. After you have regained health * * * continue taking the tonic every day for two or three weeks * * * to entirely wipe out all traces of the disease," were false and fraudulent in that the article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed, and in that the said statements were applied to the article knowingly and in reckless and wanton disregard of their truth or falsity, so as to represent falsely and fraudulently to purchasers thereof and create in the minds of such purchasers the impression and belief that it was in whole or in part composed of or contained ingredients or medicinal agents effective in the treatment of disease or the prevention thereof.

On May 13, 1929, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

ARTHUR M. HYDE, Secretary of Agriculture.

16405. Misbranding of Swaim's panacea. U. S. v. 12 Dozen Bottles of Swaim's Panacea. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 22804. I. S. No. 20743-x. S. No. 842.)

On June 9, 1928, the United States attorney for the District of Porto Rico, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel praying seizure and condemnation of 12 dozen bottles of Swaim's panacea at San Juan, P. R., alleging that the article had been shipped by A. S. Wilson (Inc.), New York, N. Y., on or about May 12, 1928, from the State of New York into Porto Rico, and was being sold and offered for sale in Porto Rico by J. M. Blanco (Inc.), San Juan, P. R., and charging misbranding in violation of the food and drugs act as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by this department showed that it consisted essentially of extracts of plant drugs, a trace of iodides, sugar, alcohol, and water.

It was alleged in the libel that the article was misbranded in that the following statements regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the said article were false and fraudulent, since it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the effects claimed: (Wrapper, Spanish) "A medicine known for over 100 years for use in diseases of the blood. * * * As * * * blood purifier. In public use since 1820 for the treatment of diseases of the blood. Also as * * * blood purifier;" (circular, Spanish) "Swaim's Panacea. Useful as * * * blood purifier. Swaim's Panacea has challenged the test of almost a century, a test so severe that it showed up its true character, its use, its abuse and faults. No medicine without merit can stand what can be said about Swaim's Panacea—that it has gone through every test successfully. * * * We have many testimonials, many of them so astonishing, that many a time it is difficult to believe their sincerity. Anywhere where an investigation has been made, we have found that the testimonial was written in good faith, and what seems to be extravagant praises of the writer is only the sign of the great enthusiams, profound gratitude and high esteem felt for the medicine, by the use of which alleviation has been assured."

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